Onited States to recognize Cuba as an independent government, estitled to admission into the lammy of nations, or, without recognizing its independence, to find that an organized government, capable of carrying on wer and to be neid responsible to other nations for the mamer in which it carries it on exists in that island, it will be the duty of that department to declare and act upon those facts; but before such a state of things is jound to exist it is not, in my opinion, competent for a court to undertake to settle those questions.

The judicial Eribanais must follow and conform to the political action of the government in regard to the existence of foreign States and our relations to the enist and it would, in my opinion, be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the United States to submit to a court, and above to be declared and acted upon in such an indirect manner, rights and duties toward a foreign nation which the government is not prepared distinctly and upon its own responsibility to ayow and maintain.

It has been brought to my notice, as to yours, by persons who profess to respressed the Cuban jusqueents, that libels have already been filed in the course of the United States, under the statute of isle, to procure the condemnation of vessels, on the ground that they were being litted out and armed manner to be employed in the service of a "colony, district or people," namely, the "colony, district or people," capable of committing hostilities against the subjects of Spain, a institute against the subjects of Spain, a faiton with whom we are at peace; and it is urged that this involves what is claimed to be the converse of the proposition that, as we assert in those libels that Cuba is a "colony, district or people," capable of committing hostilities against Cuba, and that the executive government, b, filing those libels, has virtually recognized the "colony, district or people" or cuba as belingerents.

This argument seems to me to involve an errone-

cause government, by thing those lines, has virtually recognized the "colony, district or people" of Cuon as belingerents.

This argument seems to me to involve an erroneous legal notion, and to be based upon the idea that the statute of 1818, being an act to protect and enforce the neutrality laws of the Enited States, cannot be applied except where there are independent parties to a contest entitled, to equal rights. But this, I think, is an opinion wholly unsound. Undoubtedly the ordinary application of the statute is to eases where the United States intends to maintain its neutrality in wars between two other nations, or where both parties to a contest have been recognized as belingerents, that is, as naving a sufficiently organized pointeral existence to enable them to carry on war. But the statute is not confined in its terms, nor, as it seems to me, in as scope and proper effect, to such cases. Under it any persons who are insurgents, or engaged in what would be regarded under our law as levying war against the sovereign power of the nation, however lew in number, and occupying however small a territory, might procure the fitting out and arming of vessels with intent to craise or commit hostilities against a nation with which we were at peace, and with intent that they should be employed in the service of a "colony, district, or people" not waging a recognized war. The statute would apply to the case of an armament prepared in anticipation of an insurrection or revoit in some district or colony which it was intended to excite, and before any hostables existed.

But, on the other hand, when a nation with which we are at peace, or the recognized government thereof, undertakes to produce armed vessels for the purpose of enforcing its own recognized authority within its own dominions, although there may be evidence satisfactory to show that they will aid the government in the suppression of insurrection or rebellion, in a legal view this does not involve a design to commit hostinites against any body. If the librit distiniers of any section of the United States combine together to resist by force the collection of the revenue, and arm themselves for this purpose, with the intent to set at defance permanently and by force that is always of the United States, they may be levying war against the government; but when the government sends its officers to disperse or arrest the offenders, although it may find it necessary to employ millibrary force in aid of its authority, it certainly cannot be considered as committing nostifictes against the territory over which such operations extend.

The question of belligerency between organized communities is a question of fact, and may be one of decided and act. The concession of belligerent rights to a "colony, district or people" in a state of insurrection or revolution necessarily involves serious restrictions upon the ordinary rights of the neople of this country to carry on branches of manufacture and trade which are unrestricted in time of peace. To prevent our mechanics and increamants from building ships of war and selling them in the markets of the world is an interference with their private rights which can only be justined on the ground of a parasut, on the other hand, when a nation with which

ing saips of war and setting them in the markets of the world is an interference, with their private rights which can only be justined on the ground of a para-mount duty in our international relations; and how-ever much we may sympathise with the efforts of any portion of the people of another country to reasts what they consider oppression or to achieve independence, our duties are necessarily dependent upon the actual progress which they have made in reaching these objects.

ing these objects.

s subject, as you are well aware, is one to which ng and careful consideration has been applied, and result which I have thus briefly stated, and which might receive much failer statement and litustration, is that upon which the administration have acted. I trust that I have made my view of the law intelligible, and have the honor to be, very respectfully. E. R. HOAR, Attorney General. Hob. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

### AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE. - A right royal audience assemed at this old time theatre on last Monday evening. From pit to dome the house was crowded, and an enthosiastic and uprogrious audience was present. The first piece presented was the well known play of the first piece presented was the well known play of the "Irish Outlaw;" but the performance in which all the interest was concentrated was that of "Tom and Jerry; or, Life in London." The principal scenes in this play were sustained by the stock company; but in the set-to scene Mr. James Mace, the chambion of England had a bout with Mr. Pooley Mace, and this lent additional attraction to the entertainment. Among those noticed on the stage during Mr. Mace's set-to was the veteran stage manager Clark and the proprietor of the theatre, Mr. Freleigh. Earcly has there been such a house within the walls of old Drary, and those who were present manifested their approbation of the performers by loud and continuous eneers. The engagement of Mr. Mace at the Bowery theatre so far has been a great success.

Woon's Museum.-Manifestly the rage for "The Blondes" has not even yet wholly subsided On Monday evening the theatre at Wood's Museum was crowded to its utmess capacity on the occasion of the revival of "ixion; or the Man at the Wheel." The new scenery by Messrs. Tyrreli and Ayres, the iresh costumes, together with aliusions to the latest current topics of the day, gave a certain air of novelty to the piece. The cast was as follows:—Lxion, Miss Belle Howitt, a Boston girl pretty, but a little nervons; Jupiter, Miss Ada Barland, a brunette, astray among the blondes; Mercury, Miss Lisa Weber, one of the original blondes; Juno, Miss Lizzie Willimore, another, graceful as ever; Venus, Miss Londers; Grand Pitt, stell another; Cupid, Miss Chara Fisher, whose singing was applanded; Minerva, Mr. E. Righton, whose immittable drollery is always appreciated. Ac. The Nine Mines had at least this advantage over chose of Fagnant, that they wared the boards each "like a thing of life." "Ixion" will doubless have a good run sgain. It will be the regular attraction every evening until further notice, and in two o'clock every day the new traditional sensational, operatical allegorical, historical and somewhat love-sek-leat spectacular extravaganza, "Without Piezernica.

Waverley Theatre.—A new regular as well as a on the occasion of the revival of "ixion;

WAVERLEY THEATRE -A new regime as well as a new order of amusements was introduced at this place on Monday evening. It was certainly a most gratifying and pleasing reopening, gratifying to the management in the house being crowded to its utmost capacity, and pleasing in the entertainment being amusing and varied. Opening the evening's programme was a series of magical illusion by Mr. A. Silvester. Miss Angela Schott soowed a skill in blind reading that has racely been surpassed, and, in what were set down in the bill as "blasks and Paces, or Lights and Shadows of Character in the Human Face," gave some highly novel and inaghasis excititions of the varieties of character that can be expressed through the medium of the moustacne. Mr. James faylor intused rare and unsurpassed yocal homor into the entertainment by a diversity of Songs, in which the form of minnery was portraved in a wonderful degree. Miss Ada Alexahder sang several bailads and comic songs with artistic and gratilying effect. The same programme wail be given every evening during the week, and at to-day and Saturday's matinees. utmost capacity, and pleasing in the entertainment

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN .-- Densely packed by a very fashionable and most assuredly by an appreciative audience—for the popular John Brougham was last evening the recipient of the neartiest of ovations—the Park theatre presented an appearance as if the entire establishment had by some strange transformation been changed into one universal smile. Ar. Brougham's "lottery of Life" was the attraction and at. Brougham was the principal ticket drawn out, by the way, to the complete graincation of the assemblage. The plot of the drama and its many ments have herefore been glidded to in fattering terms. It was produced in this city under highly favorable suspices, and as a local and sensational production was generally recognized as a success. As the bull says, it embodies the lights and shadows of every day. Moreover, it is replied with striking incidents that show that many a "good fection" just plunging into the abyses of misery may be yet shadened from the pricipice by a kind and gentle word. Of course Mr. Brougham was the life of the drams, representing to the atmost of periodic of the drams, representing to the atmost of periodic of the drams, representing to the atmost of periodic of the drams, representing to the drams of and accompatched efforts of Mr. Brougham, to have nothing of the dashing, devil-may-care spirit infused into the character, accured for him rounds of approbation. The other parts were aby statamed, inclinding Bob Mawley, J.Feguson: E. Lamb, Moodie; Sir Wilmam Downes, T. Cuppendule; Dodgers, A. Eaves, not forgetting Miss Tartar, who had an admirable representative in Mrs. H. Howard. Several such of the outselval holes of the city and the Fluton one of the city and the Fluton. ovations—the Park theatre presented an appearance surriving scenes were presented, among others being the of the puscipal hotels of the city and the Futton ferry by mooninght. At the latter place Solomons (J. Carroll), who put on cuttrely too much "Jew," was thuchy dispress of by the river poince. During the evening little Mrss Jeannie Yoannaus, a decidedly the "Lottery of lafe" 2t the Park theatre was a coss, the tickets were gratefully placed in the box and the result was general satisfaction.

# THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Law Courts Yesterday.

Validity of Policies on Lives of Rebels During the War-Robbery of Gold on the High Seas - The Whiskey Ring War-Larceny of Bonds-Judgment and Sentence-Feloplous Assault.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Important Question as to the Validity of Policies on Lives of Confederates Daring the War, the Premiums Being Paid in Confederate Money.

ciety of London.—An important question to insur-ance companies, as regards policies issued by them before the war on lives of parties domictied at the South and dying during the war, was argued last week before the Court of Appeals at Albany, and is

now under advisement.
It appears that the International Life Assurance Society of London, having a local board and agency at New York, had before the war insured at New York the hie of one McMurdo, domicaled at Ricuat New York, had before the war insured at New York the life of one McMurdo, dounteiled at Riemmond. McMurdo, for a year before his death, which occurred in 1862, during the war, paid his premiums to the company's special agent at Richmond in Confederate notes. The present action is to recover the amount insured.

The company defend on the ground that as they were donacticd here, and the policy having been made and continued in this State, and the agent having been appointed therein, the company were under the same legal obligations arising under the war as citizens. They claim, therefore, that the state of war was such a legal revocation of the agency at Richmond, and such notice to the insured of the fact that any deslings by him with the agent, especially those outside of the agent's usual custom and authority, such as giving Confederate notes in payment of premiums, were illegal and void. It is also alleged that policies of insurance on the goods or lives of public enemies during the war occame illegal, as opposed to public policy, and if made before the war became suspended for the same reason as those made during the war: and that if the loss happened during such suspension there could be no recovery. It was cialined also that a neutral domiciled figer was under equal restraint, as regards such policies, as domestic companies, and that it would be as illegal for a neutral to establish a domicile in the State and continue a policy on an enemy's life therein as would be its continuance by a domestic company. It is understood that many policies throughout the country are dependent upon the determination of the questions involved in this case, the result of which is tooked forward to with great interest by insurance Department, was present in court, watching the cause, and others interested in insurance matters.

Mr. E. R. Robinson, of New York, represented the plantiff in the argument, and J. W. Gerard, Jr., the company. company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. The Steamer Alaska Gold Robbery-Motion for a New Trial Denied. Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. John McCormick .- The de fendant in this case was convicted of having stolen certain gold coins, the property of one Higgins, or the high seas, on board the steamship Alaska, on her late voyage from San Francisco to this port The defendant was convicted at the present term of the court for the robbery, and a motion was subsequently made for a new trial, on the ground of a non-identification on the trial of the coins claimed to nave been stolen. Mr. Joseph Bell argued the motion for the prisoner, and Assistant United States District Attorney Jackson for the government and acquired the motion. against the motion.

Judge Benedict has dealed the motion and ordered indgment on the verdict.

UNITED STATES COMMISS DIERS' COURT The Whiskey War-The Hoffman Distillery

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Hoffman and Others.—This case was set down for further hearing yesterday. out when called on it was found that the principa witness for the prosecution was non est, compelling witness for the prosecution was non est, compelling Assistant District Attorney Purdy to ask for a further adjournment. This was opposed by Mr. Bell for the defence, but after some argument and a statement on the part of the District Attorney that if not able to produce witnesses and proceed with the case on any day to which it might be adjourned the charge against the defendants would be withdrawn, Commissioner Snields, on that condition, adjourned till to-morrow, at one P. M.

SUPREME COURT - BENERAL T.RM.

Chattel Mortgage-Alleged Fraudulent Transnction. Before the Full Bench.

Rebecca Kattenhorn vs. Morris Tuska .-- This was an appeal by the defendant from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff. It appeared that the plaintiff filed s bill to set aside a chattel mortgage, which she out to see a same a castler inortgage, which as awered was procured from her by frand and duress on the part of the defendant. The allegation was denied and issues were framed thereon, which, after seven days trial, were submitted to a jury and found in the plaintiff's favor. The case was subsequent; brought to trial at the Special Term upon the peadings, proceedings, and verdict and jurgmen rendered in plaintiff's favor, from which defendan now appealed. Judgment confirmed.

SUPREME COURT -C AMBERS.

The Clarke Divorce Case-Temporary Di position of the Child. Before Judge Cardozo.

In re Clarke.-This case came up again for the set tlement of the order relative to the temporary dis position of the saild, for the possession of which the father and mother contested. The Sheltering Arms, an Episcopar institution on 110th street wa previously recommended as a suitable establishmen wherein to place the child.

wherein to place the child.

Judge Cardiozo made an order directing that the
child should be sent to the Sheltering Arms during
the pendency of the divorce suit. The Bowne Will Case.

Elizabeth R. Borone vs. Peter Leveridge and Her manus Duryea .- The further hearing of this case which comes up on a motion to continue the ap pointment of a receiver, the particulars of which have already appeared, was resumed yesterday and occupied the court the entire day.

Decisions. By Judge Cardozo,

Henry C. Sharp vs. Squire P. Collin et al. - Motion

denied. Charles I. Broadhurst et al. vs. H. W. Pield et al.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Stoddart Divorce Case Again. Before Judge Barbour.

Stoadart es. Stoddart .- The case of Aramintha Stoddart against George S. Stoddart (together with the cross case betweed the same parties), which attracted so much public attention a few years ago, came up again yesterday on a motion made by the plaintiff on an order to show cause why the defend ant should not be punished for contempt of court ant should not be punished for contempt of court, in neglecting and relusing to pay the alimony awarded to her by the decree of divorce entered in her favor on the 3ist of Desember, 1887. The moving papers set up that no aitmony has been paid her by the defendant since September, 1899, and that prior to that date he only paid her a portion of the sum provided for in the decree; and also that the defendant, notwith standing the prohibition contained in the decree, has been married again to one lane Sergeant.

The motion was opposed on the ground that the affiday's did not disclose the fact that a certified copy of the decree had been served on defendant, or that the party making the demand for payment of alimony did exhibit proper authority for so doing.

Judge Barboar denied the motion, without costs, with leave to reply on further papers.

Ry Judge Barbour.

Charles F. Fay vs. John B. Racke et al .- Motion

granted. New York and Hughes River Off Company vs. Alian

Isaac Young vs. Allan Spirs.—Same. Thomas S. Haywood et al. vs. Ernst Terder.-

Same. Aramintha Standart vs. George S. Standart.-Motion denied without costs, with liberty to rege when the papers.

Who, A. Covert et al. vs. Thomas Eaton.—Motion setting saide order of arrest granted, with ten dollers costs, the defendant stipulating not to bring any action for faise imprisonment.

Philander C. Brince vs. E. C. Smith et al.—Motion to open default granted on payment of ten dollars costs.

Costs.

By Judge Monell.

Jesse M. Emerson vs. Milo II. Parsons et al.—Case settled and filed in ciert's office.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L

An Administratrix Claim.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

Zippera O'Hara, Administratriz, vs. Henjamin T.
Scaley.—The complainant alleges that the defendant Scaley.—The complainant alleges that the defendant owes her \$7,000 or thereabouts, being money he received from the saie of some property of her husband, charles O'liara, while acting in the capacity of his agent, and which sum he never accounted for. The defendant answers by saying that he never acted as agent for Charles O'liara, that he never sold any property for him, and never held any amount of money for him or from him in his lire. After some testimony had been taken the Court, finding that the case would necessitate the examination of long accounts, sent it to a referee.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS--SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions. By Judge Loew.

Ritenberg vs. Mendelson.—Motion granted. Same vs. Same .- Motion to vacate injunction granted.
Sance vs. Sance. —Motion for a receiver denied.

Sance vs. Sonce — Motion for a receiver denied,
By Judge Van Brunt,
Malone vs. Uthoff.— Motion for munction granted.
Order to be settled on nouse.
By Judge Daly.
Earle vs. Cohen.—Settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Larceny of Fiske Paving Bonds-Ublquitqus Street "Brokers" on the Stand-Conviction of One of the Swindlers-Judge Bedford's Onlinea of "Zeno Burnhain's" Severe Scu

The People vs. Thomas J. Radelif.—The com-plainant, Dr. R. F. Clow, residing at No. 216 Fiftyeighth street, testified that on the 1st of December he owned two certificates of the Fiske Payement Concrete Fiagging Company, which he estimated as Concrete Fiagging Company, which he estimated as being worth \$10,000, and, being desirous of raising \$2,000 on the scrip, he gave it to a man named Brittain; Radchiff was standing by at the time and said he knew all about that stock, that he was one of the stockholders in that company and could raise the money on the certificates in ten minutes; the prisoner said if Brittain did not get the money in the morning he could get it in a very short time; on the following day the doctor met Brittain and Radchiff, when Brittain said he had no doubt but what Radchiff could get the money for him; the complainant gave the stocks, at about eleven o'clock, to the defendant, who said he had a brother-in-haw in Westchester county and would return at half-past one o'clock; that was the last that the doctor saw of the defendant until he was arrested. In the cross-examination Mr. Howe brought out the fact that Dr. Clow gave Dr. E. w. Ranney 20,000 acres of land in the Cumberland valley, Kentucky.

A man named James D. Potter, a broker in mining stocks, was introduced, and said that he had known Radchiff three years, who told him that he was to re-

ley, Kentucky?

A man named James D. Potter, a broker in mining stocks, was introduced, and said that he had known Radcliff three years, who told him that he was to receive Fiske Concrete Payement, stock on the following day and wished him to make inquiries about it; he went down to broad street and found that the stock was not in the market; the prisoner said to him that he had received the stock from an acquaint ance and wanted to raise money on it; Potter said that he gave him \$050.

Mr. Howe subjected Potter to a searching cross-examination, from which it appeared that he got a check for \$1,000 upon the stock from Mr. Corson; got it changed at a bank in Broadway and gave Radcliff the money in Sweeny's Hotel.

Mr. Howe—I move that you direct this jury to acquit my dirent, for if my cheat be convicted then all Wall street would be liable to State Frison.

Juage Sediord—I deny your motion and hold that this is a question purely for a jury to pass upon, viz.:—At the time the certificates were handed to your client did he then and there have the felomous intent to steal the same? The Judge moreover said that as regarded Mr. Howe's reference to Wall street, he would deal as promptly with Wall street men as with any other class of men, whenever the evidence in any case before him should call upon him for his official action.

Mr. Howe—We all know that, Judge Bedford; you

in any case before him should call upon him for his official action.

Mr. Howe.—We all know that, Judge Bedford; you are no respecter of persons, and administer justice promptly and fearlessly.

Thomas J. Radchif was examined in his own behalf, and said that he received the bonds for the purpose of borrowing \$1,000 upon them; that he gave them to Potter, but did not receive a dollar upon them; and that as he was going to Albany he told Potter to return them to Dr. Clow.

Judge Bedford recalled the complainant, who said in response to his Honor's question that the prisoner never communicated the fact to him that he had given the bonds to Potter to be delivered to him. After the summing up, Judge Bedford in his usual incid manner charged the Jury, recapitulating the facts and the law applicable to them.

Mr. Howe showed for a new trial, which was desired.

Mr. Howe moved for a new trial, which was demied.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Radcliff, I do not know anything about you; but my
only astonishment is that this jury left their seats.
You stand in the same position as one of the most
notorious scoundreis in New York. Zeno Burnham
played the same game that you did, whom I convicted and had sent to the State Prison when I was
assistant District Attorney. I have no sympathy
with the class of men that you belong to. It was a
coot, rascally proceeding. You intended to defraud
Dr. Clow of those ceruificates, and when you went
upon the stand you added perjury to larceny. To
all such men as you I shall mete out the severest
penaity known to the law, which is five years in the
State Prison.

BURGLARY ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.

Michael Boyle, who was indicted for burglary,
pleaded guilty to the third grade of that offence.
On New Year's night he stole a silver watch

pleaded guilty to the third grade of that offence.

On New Year's night he stole a silver watch from the residence of Frederick Dobler, 618 West Forty-sixth street. The City Judge said the youthful prisoner was caught in the act, and nad he been tried he would have given him ten years. He was determined to break up the gaag of which the prisoner was the leader, and sentenced him to the State Prison for five years.

GRAND LARGENY.

Patrick Rooney pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he being charged with stealing, on the 2th of December, a barrel of sugar, valued at thirty-three dollars, the property of Henry Brien. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and ax months.

SIX months.

Isaac Stormes, who on the 10th of December stole a silk skirs worth forty dollars, the property of Mary L. Robinson, pleaded guity to an attempt at grand larceny. He was remainded for sentence.

AN ATTEMET TO BLOW A CHIZEN'S BRAINS OUT ONLY A "JOKE."

Matthew Mcalear, against whom there was an

matthew matter, against whom there was all indictment for felonious assault and battery, pleader guitty to the minor offence. The complainant Charles W. Chitty, in his ashdavit, stated that on the 20th of December the prisoner presented a loader pistol at his head and threatened to shoot kim. pistol at his head and threatened to shoot him.

Judge Bodford having been informed by a police officer that McAlear was a notorious rowly, "interviewed" him previous to passing seatence. The prisoner said that he never carried a pistol before the day of the occurrence and that he got it from another party, and that as he was acquainted with Chitty he used the pistol as a joke. His Honor replied, "You asked him to treat, and because he refused you threatened to blow his brains out. If you think that was a joke I will put you where you tan reflect upon it for some time, by sending you to the Penitentiary for one year and ordering you to pay a line of \$100."

the Penttentiary for one year and ordering you to pay a fine of \$100.17

A YOUNG JACK SHEFPARD IN COURT.

John O'Neil, who was jointly indicted with Thomas Connoily, pleaded guilty to robbery. It appeared from the statement of the prosecutor, Adam Smith, that while he was walking through New Chambers street about one o'clock on the morning of the 20th of December he was attacked by six elderly ruffinns, who stole his pocketbook, containing ten dollars, and attempted to steat his chain. He positively Identified O'Neill and Connoily as two of the rang. The Juage, after conversing with the complainant, said that it was in his power to send the prisoner to the State Prison for twenty years, but if he would furnish the District Attorney with the names of the other defendants his sentence would be mitigated. The younful highwayman persisted in saying that there was no one with him but Connoily. His Honor remanded him till Friday, to give him time to make up his mind whether he will divalge the names of the other robbers.

LARCENY OF PURS.

mind whether he will divalge the names of the other rodders.

Larchy of furs.

Maria Lyons was put on trial, charged with stealing, on the 21st of December, \$200 worth of furs, the property of the Messirs. Boose, Broadway, which were in the possession of Mary Burns, 15 Mott street, who manufactured these articles for this firm. At four o'clock on the evening in question Mrs. Burns went out of her room, leaving her son, the prisoner and her husband there, and after returning in an hour atterwards she found that Mr. and Mrs. Lyons and the furs were gone. On the Thursday following the prisoner was arrested in fixter street, and a collar, which Mrs. Burns identified, was found in her possession. The detence which the counsel interpose was that there was a legal doubt le favor of the accused, she being in duress by her husband at the time the lanceny was committed.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Judge sentenced her to the State Prison for one year.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Wilmam Mennessy, rade; Same vs. Edward Quintby, forgery; Same vs. Edward P. Davis, obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. Mary Ann Anderson (two cases, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Abce ward, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Abce ward, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Robert McDowel, grand incomy; Same vs. Peter Hart, Iarceny irom the person; Same vs. For Hart, Iarceny irom the person; Same vs. John Grid, grand larceny; Same vs. John Grid, grand larceny; Same vs. John Murley, larceny from the person; Same vs. John Gamplell, grand larceny; Same vs. John Gamplell, grand

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The Broadway Pedlers-Conviction of Female Sheplifters-The Oldest Man in New York-Miscellaneous Cases. Before Judges Dowling and Elxby.

WHISTLING UP BROADWAY.

A respectable, intelligent looking youth named

James Hoyt charged one of the Broadway German

peulers, named Sievin, with striking him on the head with his fist on Saturday last. Hoys said that the defendant was sailing whisties on Broadway, that he stopped to purchase one and that the defendant said that if any one could not make them whistle in three minutes he would refund the money. Hoyt said that he blew for a good deal nore than three minutes, but he could not make it whistle. A gentleman also looked at the defendant's Hoyt says that he could not make any of them whistic. Hoyt says that he pointed out to the defendant the inability of the vocalizing power of the whistles, upon which defendant struck him on the head with his flat.

Judge-Did he hurt you? Were you struck on the

Judge—Did he hurt you? Were you struck on the head?

Witness—Well, it stunned me at the time, but it didn't hurt me very much; i don't care about making any complaint further than this.

Judge—Slevin, this does not turn out a very aggravated assault. You pediers on Broadway are a great nuisance. Around St. Pani's church and all the way down you get a crowd around your stalls, and all that you do it for is to get people to stand round you walle a lot of pickoockets exercise their disbonest calling. I shall not this time keep you, but if you men dou't get out of Broadway every time you come before me I shall sentence you for a long period, so that you won't have a change of sitcking balloons and tumbing dolls into people's faces and rightening children and women with those changeable India rubber faces. Now go, air, and clear out of Broadway as soon as you can.

TWO YOUNG SUDJETTERS.

Margaret Jackson and Sarah Young, two decently dressed girls, but old enough to be wives and mothers, were charged with stealing seven lace handkerchiets and thirty-six napkins from the store of Mr. Penman, on the Bowery. Mr. Penman said that, in constileration of their children and their friends, he would leave the case in the discretion of the Court as to whether it should be punished or not.

Judge Dowling said that the case was too serious

the Court as to whether it should be punished or not.

Judge Dowling said that the case was too serious to be passed over, but, in consideration of the recommendation of the prosecutor, they would be sent to the Pententiary for two months.

THE OLDEST MAN IN NEW YORK.

John Mobilif was charged by Frederick Larbusach with crueity to animals. The complainant, Mr. Larbusach, is a fine, venerable old man, 103 years of age. He is the oldest man in New York, and was an officer in the English may, and in the war of 1812 was successful in capturing one of the enemy's vessels. He charged the defendant with setting a dog and cat on each other an Thirty-fourth street, near Third avenue. This got a crowd around, and the indignation was so great that one of the persons fired a pistol at the defendant and the ball went through his nat. In consideration of this demonstration of lynch have sentence was suspended.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

John Henry, for stealing from a steamboat, lying at pier 40 North river, three berth blankets, six months in the Pententiary. John Daly, charged with stealing, from 721 sixth avenue, some lead piping, six months in the Pententiary and stealing from another store some canco, sentenced to three months! Imprisonment for each offence.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

GOUST CALENDARS—TAIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingrebam (presiding), Barnard and Brady. Court opens at hair-past ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 64, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 25, 84, 85, 80, 87, 88, 89, 90, 31, 92, 94, 95, 96, 28, 29.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 36, 51, 71, 72, 73, 221, 222

SUPREMOR COURT—THAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1077, 1277, 803, 1151, 721, 1227, 123, 132, 163, 599, 1271, 677, 1105, 1042, 1015, 1079, 1983, 1051, 1007, 1139, 1145, 1215, 1229, 1255, 1295, 887, 1013, 1023, 1201, 1305. Part 2.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1144, 1586, 1610, 1386, 1385, 1435, 1458, 1452, 1524, 1858, 1440, 1544, 1560, 1570, 1596.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4401, 4254, 4315, 4375, 4534, 4073, 4715, 4735, 4738, 4809, 30, 31, 32, 33. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4401, 4254, 4315, 4354, 4454, 4654, 4473, 4715, 4735, 4738, 4809, 30, 31, 32, 33. Part 2.—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 4798, 4254, 4654, 4654, 4689, 4472, 4780, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

### THE PIRATES OF THE PORT.

The Merchants' Police-How the Piers Are Watched-Felix Larkin's Saloon.

The following communications will explain them-

selves:-TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALDS.

In your article on "The Pirates of the Port." of Sunday, January 9, you say that most of the watchmen on the North river piers are got from the Merchants' Police, who charge four dollars per night for their men and are not responsible for the goods stolen. Again you say that after a robbery the watchman is summoned; he tells his story, which exonerates him. &c., when the heads of the Merchants' Poice tell him to be more vigliant in the future and transfer the same watchman to some other pier, who has, perhaps, figured successfully in many robbertes before. The merchant is told that a more vigilant man will be sent in his place, and the Merchants' Police not being responsible for the loss the merchants pay very dear for the whistle at four dollars per night at that. Here let us say that the Merchants' Police—and there is only one body, that of Van Hoesen & Brother—have only one single vatchman on the North river, and that one has been about one year and a half on his pler and has never lost one single dollar's worth of property since he has been there; and furthermore, that all the watch men who are employed on the covered piers, as a general thing, are men who are employed by the merchants themselves by the month. Again, the Merchants' Police is an organization started in 1850, twenty years ago, who hold themselves strictly responsible for all goods entrusted to their care, and have promptly paid every joss that has occurred since its first organization in 1850, we having the receipts for taese losses in our office at the present time. Among the various merchanis that subscribed to support the organization of the Merchants' Police were Messes, A. A. Low & Chemer and the present time were messes, and the present time of the organization of the merchants' Police were Messes, A. A. Low & Chemer and the present time of the organization of the merchants' Police were Messes, A. A. Low & Chemer and the present time of the present time of the present time. men who are employed on the covered piers, as a general thing, are men who are employed by the the present time. Among the various merchants that subscribed to support the organization of the Morchants' Police were Messrs. A. A. Low & Co., Charles H. Marshall, Grinnell & Minturn. Goodhue & Co., Whitam Neison, E. E. Morgan, Howland & Aspinwall. Moses Taylor, Amar & Co., S. W. Lewis. Spofford & Tileston, Sturges, Arnold & Co. and about eighty others, and since its first organization, by the assistance of the police, nearly 3,000 confirmed theves have been driven from the wharves, and in the meantume eleven watchmen have been lost. Many of these men were found in the water with their faces pounded to a jelly, and no doubt many of them suffered the penaity of death by encountering these desperate dock and river thieves. The goods watched by the Merchants' Police are always counted when they come and a receipt given every ment for the same, and if the count falls short in the morning the company always pays the merchant for the same, and the very moment a watchman is discharged from his vessel for fack of duty he is at once discharged forever from the force, and not transferred from pier to pier afterwards. It would not pay the Merchants' Police to keep unrathing watchmen when the company have to pay for all goods stolen. We have 100 men. Most of these men are Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, who can endure the cold, who have watched goods of every kind and vessels in all ports, and most of them have never lost a dollar's worth in the whole time they have been with us, and the greater part of them have been in this employ from tweive to eighteen years, if one of these old faithmit servants, who have stood in all kinds of weather for years and years, floud be descharged from his vessel because the captain should find him in the galley of the ship warming binisel on a cold, storny night, as is often the case, we do not feel called upon to discharge the man for that offence, but caution him to be more careful about going in the payer was an approximate the insertion of discharge the man for that offence, but cautio careful about going in the galley to "warm' in the future unless he is actually obliged to We have never had more than three or four case we have never had more than three or four cases where the watchmen proved to be dishonest men, and the goods stolen in these cases did not amount to \$100 all together, which the company promptly paid. The watchman's pay is from one dollar and fity cents to two dollars, according to the position he occupies, and by referring to our business cards you will see the merchants who cheerfally lend their names as reference for strangers who come to this port who require a respectable party to watch their vessers.

vessets.
Out of a sense of duty to us after your article of January 2 I ask that you will insert this card.
Very respectfully,
VAN HOESEN & BROTHER,
Berchauts' Police Night Watch.
NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-You have been misled to do serious injury to the widow of the late Felix Larkin (who, aided by her, eldest son, carries on the business latery conducted by her deceased husband; in your paper of Sunday January 9, inst., in the article headed "The Pirates of the Port," wherein you have stated that, "Among the numerous gangs of thieves who make their fortunes on this (North river) side of the city is that which is usually found in dayttine hanging about the salcon of Felix Larkin. They number from seven to ten desperate fellows, who rarely venture out until after midnight on their plundering raids. All go heavily arrived, &c." The above statement is until a the midnight on their plundering raids. All go heavily arrived, &c." The above statement is until a the every particular, and your reporter must have been mismiormed by some maidcous person or persons, who have missed his confidence to do harm to an inonensive woman, who has had mistortune enough aiready without naving the means which furnish to her existence withdrawn from her by the most unjust and mariguant form of stander and libel which is contained in that article. By making the correction above called for you will do an act of justice, and oblige.

James Larkin,
Foe information upon which the report alinded to of the Port," wherein you have stated that,

The information upon which the report alluded to In the above letters was based was obtained from the pelice authornies.

NEW YORK CITY.

MOVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Ninth National Bank Trouble-Smallpox Again-Street Paving Contracts-A Young Man Corrupted by Members of the Legislature - Sulcide - Warehouse Keepers Censured - Accidents, Arrests, Arraignments and Miscellaneous Matters.

last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnu's pharmacy, Hennib Building, corner of 1869. 1870.

The following record will show the changes in the

temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to hold an inquest at 424 Fifth street on the body of Franz A. Maisch, three years of age, who died from the effects of scalds received on Sunday evening rast.

The Police Commissioners were occupied yesterday in taking testimony in the case of officer Bealan. of the Twenty-first precinct, who is charged with having allowed a prisoner to escape from his cus-tody on December 24, after he had been told that the prisoner had stabbed one Feter Mittner. The evi-dence taken seemed rather severe against the officer, Decision was reserved.

There was a very large attendance of the members evening to attend the annual election of officers. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Fresident, Judge Dennis Quinn; First Vice Fresident, John Mulially; Secretaries. Captain James Mitchell and John Bürke; Treasurer, John Duane, re-elected.

Mr. John E. McGowan, formerly a confidential clerk in the Under Sheriff's office, has been appointed by Justice Bixby as clerk of the Yorkville Police Court. He entered upon the duties of the office on Monday, and showed at once an apatude for the position and a disposition to oblige and accommodate those having business with him water caunot fail to increase the the popularity of his superior walle whoming friends for himself.

The same coroner held an inquest at No. 200 East Thirty-ninth street on the body of Thomas Martin, twenty-eight years of age and a native of ireland, who died from the effects of injuries received on Monday by railing through the hatchway of the bonded warehouse of Messrs, Lawrence & Pegg, 425 Water street. In their verdict the jury censured the proprietors of the warehouse for not properly guarding the hatches in the building.

thirty-five years of age, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries. On the 7th inst. deceased, with others, at No. 624 Water street, while repairing a float belonging to the Weehawken Ferry Company the float fell upon and injured him internally. Death was the result. Coroner Keenan heid an inquest on the body and a verdict of accidental death was ren-dered by the jury.

Smallnox seems to be gaining ground, there hav ng been ten deaths reported from noon on Saturday o noon yesterday. Dr. Harris received a telegram to hoon yesterday. Dr. D'Meagher, at Quaran-time, stating that there was a schooner at Stapleton with smallpox on board and no means of towing her into the stream. An order was immediately de-spatched to the Health Officer to furmish facilities and send the patients to hospital. Twenty cases of smallpox have been reported since Sunday.

Coroner Reenan yesterday investigated the cause of the death of John Garvey, at 73 Washington street. It was alleged he had been fatally beaten at street. It was alleged he had been fatally beaten at 14% Baxter street, but such was not the case. Drs. Wooster Beach and Cushman made a post-mortem examination on the body and found that deceased had pneumonia of both lungs, disease of kidneys, heart and liver, indicating he had been a man of very intemperate habits. Preumonia was the immediate cause of death. Garvey had a black eye, but that had nothing whatever to do with his sudden decease. Garvey had lost an arm in the war.

of New York, held on Monday evening, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year;—President, E. M. Archibald, C. B.; Vice Presidents, John G. Dale and F. W. J. Hurst; Treasurer, Robert Bage; Secretaries, Thomas M. Braine and Peter Jones; Executive Committee, Edward Walker, Aymar Garter, Robert Mackie, James Curphey, William G.

The young lady who has accompanied Ray, Horaca Cook in his flight to Europe is Miss Mactie Johnson, a daughter of a prominent communicant of the son, a daughter of a prominent communicant of the same church, and was a teacher in one of the Sabbath school classes connected with it. Two causes for Cook's conduct are given by his parishioners, one of which is to the effect that he had got the girl into trouble and wished to leave the city in order to avoid the disgrace which would ensue should her condition become known. The other is that he is hisane. His friends claim to has recently suffered from severe neuragize in the head, loss of memory, &c. His abandonnent of his family leaves them in an extremely destitute condition. Helmarried when only twenty years oil, and has one son, aged about sixteen years.

A committee of influential gentlemen of this city, with Congressman John Fox at their head, have made arrangements for a lecture to be delivered in made attangements for a lecture to be delivered in aid of the now Foundling Asylum. S. S. Cox has consented to deliver the lecture, and, aside from his abilities as a public speaker and the fact that his recent trip through Europe and given him an extra supply of beautiful and appropriate subjects on which to speak, the object for which the lecture is to be delivered should fill the largest half in the city. Airs, John Fox and Airs, Judge Hogan and other equally estimable ladies have been untiring in their efforts to advance the interests of the new asylum, which, under the material and untiring care of Sister M. Irene, has afready effected an atmost incalculable amount of good.

At the election for directors of the Ninth National Bank, which was held yesterday, at 368 Broadway, the old set were elected and the reform ticket the old set were elected and the reform ticket beaten by a vote in the proportion of three to one. The reformers, headed by MF. Joseph W. Orvis, formerly president of the Ninth National, compliant that the breast management of this bank is utterly and unwisely extravagant; that its contemplated project of putting up a half million structure in which to transact its business, is needlessly subversive of the proper principles of economy. A meeting of the proper principles of economy. A meeting of the reformers was held in the Astor House last evening to consider measures for contesting under the national currency act of 1864 the legality of the present directors' mode of management. Nothing definite was accomplished, but it is thought there are squary times in store for the Ninth National Rauk.

For nearly two weeks past Mrs. Ann Moser, a

German woman, thirty-three years of age, has occupied apartments on the second floor of premises 187 Eluridge street. For some reason she did not live with her hisband, and by practising industry and economy managed to earn a decentiving with her neede. It is reported by one of her friends that Mrs. Moser some time sinuse exhibited such unmistakable indications of unsoundness of mind that it was found necessary to remove her to the Lunatic Assitum. On Monday afternoon a German occupying a room on the same floor with Mrs. Moser, observing her mental suffering, left the house, and at a late nour she locked the onter door, so that no one could enter from the outside. The German remained away all night, and on returning yesterday morning, being unable to gain admission, because aircrimed and called a fenth precinct officer. By means of a skeleton key the two openet the door and there found Mrs. Moser hauging with her face against the wall and quite dead. Sae had used a bed cord to accomplish her purpose, and that nor ses 187 Eldridge street. For some reason she did against the war kind quite dean. Sale had used a bed cord to accomplish her purpose, and that nortion of it coming around her neck had been carefully bound with her haddkerchel. The body, which was cold and stin, was instantly cut down but me had evidently been extinct nor several hours. Coroner Keenan was notified to hole an inquest on the

Blds were opened yesterday, at the Croton Aqueduct Department, and contracts were awarded as folows:--For paving Eleventh street with Seeley's conlows:—For paving Eleventh street with Seeley's concrete pavement, from University place to Sixth avenue, awarded to E. L. Vidal & Co., at \$20,250; Howard
street, same pavement, Broadway to Mercer street
to same pavement, Broadway to Mercer street,
with Roobins' preserved wood pavement, from
Bowery to Lewis street, to R. W. Trandy, at \$81,000;
the same pavement on Fifth street, from Bowery to
Lewis street, to same party and same amount; pavnug Forty-fifth street with Nicolson pavement, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, awarded to
Nicolson Pavement Company for \$7,454; Thirty-

seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh arenues, Nicolson pavement, to mame company, at \$14,900; Frity-fittn street, between Pitth and Sixth avenues, same pavement and company, at \$15,460; Howard street, between Broadway and Centre street, same as the street, between Broadway and Centre street, same as above, at \$13,307; Fifth avenue, between Fifty-nimh and Ninetieth streets, same as above, at \$13,307; Fifth avenue, between Fifth avenue and University place, to Jas. F. Keyes, for \$4,804; Sixty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues to Wm. A. Cummings, for \$6,865; Lispenard street, between Broadway and West Broadway, to same party, \$2,008; Laight street, between Fourth and Madi on avenues, to William H. Cummings, for \$6,875; Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to William A. Cummings, for \$9,553; Liudow streets, between Grand and Broome streets, to James F. Keyes, for \$4,216; Twenty-third street, between Find and Brouth avenues, to William A. Cummings, for \$9,238.

#### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. John Corwin, of 52 South street, was walking down Wall street yesterday, when a man named Numan hit him in a violent manner and knocked one of his teeth out. Justice Cox committed the assailant to answer.

Officer Little, of the Eighteenth precinct, yesterday arraigned before Justice Snandley, at Jefferson Market, a young man named James Carmly upon complaint of Christopher Hacket, of 272 First avenue, charged with forcing open the front door of his shop, at No. 400 East Sixteenth street, early yesterday morning, and stealing a number of boots and shoes, valued at fifty dollars, which were found in his possession. He denied the charge, but was committed for examinatin.

Mr. William Williams, of 35 Easex street, had his pocket picked by a man named John Downey. arrested by detectives Webb and Heidelberg, and upon him was found a commutation ticket of the Morris and Essex Ratiroad, dated to March 31, 1870. Which is supposed to have been stolen, and is retained at the Second precinct station house. Justice Cox. before whom the prisoner was taken, at the Tombs Court, committed him to answer.

Washington Harrington, who had been arrested for collecting money from the charitable under false pretences for the widow and family of a deputy sheriff, who had never existed, was committed yes-terday afternoon by Judge Hogan to answer. The shield bore the name of "Richard W. Dewey," and the subscription list contained prominent names, including W. M. Tweed and the Board of Aldermen, all of which were, no doubt, "bogus." The cash paid, however, amounted to several hundred doi-

arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkvule Police Court, and charged by another young man, Police Court, and charged by another young man, named Herman Decker, with stealing a diamond ring, valued at \$200. Decker reades at No. 240 East Fittieth street, with his parents, and lost his ring some eighteen months ago. On New Year's day Decker's parents, who had missed the ring from their son's finger, offered him (Decker) two deliars to say where the ring was, and he stated that Held had stolen it from him. Held was a monitor in a private school which Decker attended, and he stated that he had hitherto been afraid to give the name of the thief for fear Held might punish him in school. When brought before Justice Bixby the prisoner, Heid, denied his guilt, but gave built in \$500 to answer the charge in the Court of General sessions.

Two decent looking women, named Mary Ann Hogan and Minnie Wilson, were brought before Justice Cox, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with robbers at the store of Raphel Springer & Co., No. 252 Church street. Information was given by the proprietor of another store to detective officer Cole, of the Fifth preeinct, that two women of whom he had suspicions were in his store. Cole went to the store, but the women had left. From the description he tracked them to Canal street and followed them into Wooster street, where he apprehended them. On searching them was found in their underclothing two skirts, with capacious pockets in front, and in these pockets three and one-quarter pounds of sik fringe was found of the value of about fifty-six dollars. They had been described to Captain Petry a few days ago and his officers were on the lookout for them. They were committed to answer. logan and Minnie Wilson, were brought before Jus-

On Monday afternoon a domestic in the employ or Frederick Minck, at No. 400 Hudson street, while performing her daily routine of teusiness repaired to the second story front for the purpose of making up the bed and cleaning up the room of one of the boarders, named charles krone. As she entered to under the bed and endeavored to kick it underneath has she kicked the boot her foor rebounded with such force that her slipper was thrown from her foot; and determined not to be frustrated in her plans setzed hold of the protruding obstacle and endeavered to force it under, out without accomplishing her object, as the thing refused to move. Pulling up the bedelothes and peeping under she was surprised at beholding the form of a man lying underneath, his bead resting on a pile of clothing. She ran shricking into the street and secured the services of officer Lottus, of the Twenty-eighth preciact, who entered the nouse and conveyed the sneak to the station hobse in Greenwich street, where he gave in this city from Aibanay, where he had estated for the house to make the street and the resident for the house the street and the services of the street through the sneak to the station hobse in Greenwich street, where he gave in this city from Aibanay, where he had estated for Frederick Minck, at No. 400 Hudson street, while the past unacten years and horne a good reputation until the list of January, when ne formed the acquamtance of several members of the Legislature, was corrupted him. He was yester-day morning arraigned before Justice Shandley, as the Jesterson Market Police Court, when a companit in this city from the Jefferson Market Police Court, when a companit was preferred against him, charging him with at-tempting to steal clothing valued at \$175, to which he pleaded guilty, and was committed to answer at the General Sessions.

# MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Bad Hours-Bad Company-Rad Results-A Man Murdered in the Street-No Clue to the Assaesin. On New Year's night Conrad Gestreicher, a Ger-

man, thirty-three years of age, then living at 55 Rose street, with a friend, whose name has not yet transpired, entered the lager beer saloon, 99 Nortotk street, and indulged freely in the beverage there dispensed. While in the place Oestreicher became partially acquainted with another party of three or four persons, who were drinking at a side table. All nands remained with another party of three or four persons, who were drinking at a side table. All hands remained there until shortly nedore two o'clock A. M., when they started out to go home. On reaching the street costretcher and his friend had some words or an altercation, when the man with Oestreicher became alarmed, leaving the latter alone to contend with supersor mambers. During the quarrel Oestreicher was stabled in the left side by one of the opposing party, whereupon they all ran away leaving the wounded man on the sidewalk. Soon afterward a standard passing through the street heard Oestriether cry out, "I'm stabbed," and on nearing the spot where the latter stood observed blood tricking down his pantaroons. Gestreicher was assisted to the testia precinct poice station, and in stating the matter to the sergeant in command said he did not know the man who stabbed him or those who were with him. Captain Davis then had the wounded man conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he lingered till Monday night, when he died. Coroner Keenan being notified of the matter took it in charge but as yet has been mand are doing everything in their power to find the man who left the sanoon with deceased, and through him, perhaps, the name and whereabouts of the marderer and those who were with him at the saloon may be learned. In order to give the officers time to work up the case Coroner Keenan has adjourned the investigation dil next Saturday.

# THE FEMAN EROTHERHOOD.

Address of the Executive and Council. The Fentan Brotherhood of Ireland has issued an important address to the fraternity at large, and especially to that portion on this side of the water. After congratulating the American managers upon their union organization, prudence and discipline, the address goes on to declare that the Irish people the address goes on to declare that the rise propo-experienced with pieasure the disestablishment of the frish Church, and, though disestablished, com-piaints are still well grounded that it was not disen-dowed. It advocates the distanting of the English colony and the breaking up of the military rule. Feudal landlordism, it declares is decomed, and that the soil belongs to the frish people for their truthon and enjoyment. Other grievances it considers under the head of malantinistration of institle and excesand enjoyinest. Other greyances it considers under the head of maladministration of justice and exces-sive taxation, ills which oppress the people and pull down the phlars of their society. Alon domina-tion is agverely denounced. The wars of freiand came from this source originally, and when this evil came from this source originally, and when this evil
is extirpated peace, concord and happiness will
reign over a people for 500 years condemned to
poverty and tyranny. The case of the political
prisoners appeals to the civilized world. Their sufferings cannot be described. The debates of Parliament have brought to light a system of treatment
which the romancist of the horrible, in his direct
extremity, would scarcely ascende to any barbarons
age or country in history. Fentanism is the heir of
'98 and 48, and 18 guided by the very teachings of
both. It embraces the truth preached by Wolf tone. both. It embraces the truth preached by Wolf tone, the purity exemplified by Robert Emmet, the honor which distinguished Lord Edward Fitzgerald. It has

which distinguished Lord Edward Frizgerald. It has adopted the manity characteristics of the dead marters of '4s; the curvary of Smith O'Brien; the residess devotion of Michael Doheney; the passionate patriodism of Thomas Prancis Meaghor, It closes with these words:

We appeal, then, to Irishmer and the friends of Ireland in the United Shites, and wooder Less words may exact, to aid by wery means in their power the extension of those docurines which Monitomery died to the life to that his evidy which Washington lives to ordinary. JUNE SAVACE, Chief Krecuity Feman Brochecoed.